The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,662.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For Year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" ——— including postage..... " 72 0
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" ——— including postage .... " 21 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Hillah, Mosul, Aleppo, and Trebizond by the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah ....21st & 2nd
" Kurrachee	"	" Bushire .....
" Guadur	"	" Lingah .....
" Muscat	"	" B. Abbas .....
" B. Abbas	"	" Muscat .....
" Lingah	"	" Guadur .....
" Bushire	"	" Kurrachee .....
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay .....

The Steam Ship " MARTABAN," 515 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayren, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd July.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Bussorah, Muscat, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers).

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 26th.
" Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship " KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cowper, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer will be despatched twelve hours after the Mail is delivered. When it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Carwar	2 " 16	" Bimlipatam	5 " 19
" Narakel	5 " 19	" Vizagapatam	7 " 21
" Tuticorin	7 " 20	" Coconada	9 " 23
" Colombo	9 " 21	" Madras	11 " 25
" Galle	10 " 22	" Negapatam	13 " 27
" Negapatam	10 and 24	" Galle	14 " 28
" Madras	15 " 30	" Colombo	15 " 29
" Coconada	17 " 3	" Tuticorin	17 " 29
" Vizagapatam	18 " 3	" Narakel	18 and 1
" Bimlipatam	18 " 3	" Carwar	19 " 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 " 5	Arrive Bombay	20 " 6

The Steam Ship " PUNJAUB," 1,630 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighborhood may be landed at Naraket, six miles north of Goa from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Mandavi leaving Goa on the morning of the 1st and 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st of Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Mangalore, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipment at the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder is	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhuramtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 9	0 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 6	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharramtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 20th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the 24th June, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. Henry, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANEVOCA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 13th June 1867. Agents of Ship *Anevoca*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATERLOO," arrived from LONDON, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Patterson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Doobash.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "CAROLINE COVENTRY," Jones, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Jones.

Bombay, 14th June 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "SAM CEARNS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Cearns will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Jones.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "ROYAL EDWARD," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents Ship *Royal Edward*.

Bombay, 19th June 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.

Steam and Hand Pumps.

Steam and Hand Cranes.

Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,

D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	12	15
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	5	6
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants "	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants "	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants "	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. .. ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dax Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT,

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PERL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after which date intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c., on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. KINCH, Captain R. E.,

Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist, now in the interior, who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Landowners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on very sound principles on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. W. R. SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly

THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY

SYKES & DWYER,

LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity: each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number now ready.

CONTENTS.

Vehar Lake. | An Old Pepul tree.
Group of Bundarees or toddy drawers. | Government House Parell.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

MORENAS & Co.—(Established in 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffles* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c. &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half; Light Refreshements, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned is now prepared on behalf of the Trustees of the ESTATES of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, and also on behalf of Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY to receive offers till the 25th instant, for the purchase of the following villages and lands:—

(1) The Villages and Lands of Casha Mallar, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs and 14 adowlies or thereabouts.

(2) The Villages and Lands of Toolsby, containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

(3) The Villages and Lands of Arrear, containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

(4) The Villages and Lands of Kennery or Canary, containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either together of separately, they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental now exceeds Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Ad and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive a statement of affairs and to decide as to the advisibility of winding up or reconstituting the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 27th June 1867 at 4 P. M. to consider

1st. The Report on the fitness of the existing constitution of the Managing Committee, and the means of more effective and convenient management of the Society's Schools.

2nd. The Report of the Committee on the removal of the Schools to Poona.

JOHN CAMERON,
Byculla Schools, 13th June 1867. Secretary.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateek
Benoit. } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,
Courvoisier Brothers

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported to this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER and Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their large and well assorted Stock of Photographic Apparatus, made specially for this climate, to which they have just added a consignment of

CAMERAS AND LENSES,
WATER-TIGHT BATHS,
PLATE BOXES,
PATENT GLASS PLATES,
GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT,
Do. ALBUMS,
ROLLING PRESSES FOR CARTES DE VISITE,
COLLODIONS, ALBUMENIZED PAPERS, &c. &c.

Also—solid and other accessories for the Photographic Studio, and a variety of materials required in the practice of the Art.

Photographic Depot, Byculla.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Company's office, Amiud Baugh, Broach, on SATURDAY the 6th day of July 1867 at 4 o'clock P. M. for the following business:—

1st. To receive the reports and accounts of the Company for the year ending the 30th June 1867.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a dividend.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th June to 6th July 1867 both days inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, Amiud Baugh, 19th June, 1867.

રેલવેનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મું'બઈ ગેજ્રેટ" ના માલિકે ગરેટ ઇનાડીઅન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મું'બઈ, વેરાવળ, અને ગ્રેનતલ ઇનડીઅા રેલવે કંપની એમેાની પાશેથી (બીજા કેટલાએક હકેામેા) આ બધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇશતેશનેા ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવા માટેનેા હક તેણે એમેાલાએ પતે લીધેાછે. જે ઊપરથી તે બધે માંની કેાઈ પણ લાઇન ઊપર જેએા ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા ફલેકારડે। ચેાડેાટાડવા માંગતા હેાય તે માટેનેા ઇજરેા લેવાને તે તઇયાર છે.

જાહેર ખબર ઇંગરેજી જુબાનમાં હેાય ઇમા કેાઇ પણ ગામડી જુબાનમાં હેાય તેાપણ ચેાડેાટાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનેા ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરીમાથી જે કાયદેાઓ થાએછે તે ધ્યાનાહરેડ કીગમની દરેએક ઇશતેશન ઊપર, નાંલા કે મેાટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક રેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનેા મેાટેા ઉપેાગ કરવાનેા રવાએ ગ્રેજલ ડના લેાકેામાં પડેએ છે.

વીમાંની કંપણીએા, ચાંદણ ખાતાંની કંપણીએા, હાતેલ કીપરેા, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ જેએ પેાતાની ધંધાની બાબદ પરજાની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હેાએ તેએા ગધલાએ રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનેા ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનાં હકની કીમત ખુલ્લે છે.

હીનદુથાંન મધે હેવી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનેા હક કેમ નહેા કીમતી ધારી પડે તે વીશે કાંઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આઇમણ હીનદુથાનની બે મેાહેાટી લાઇનેા ઊપર ગામડી ઊતારૂઓનેા આવળવ મેાહેેા અને વધતેા થાએ છે તે જેતાં ગામડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારેા, અને બીજા એા જેએામાં જેાવામાં આવશે કે તે લેાકેાની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનેા હક મલીએા છે) તેઓને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેઓનેા રેાજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનેા ઊપર મારવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. શુધેાી છેલા પતરક ઊપરથી જેાવામાં આવેછે કે મું'બઇ, વેરાવડા, અને મધ્યમ હીનદુથાનની રેલવેનેા મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમ્બરના આખરેાયાંતાં અથવાડીઆમાં ૨૬,૦૯૭ ઊતારૂઓનેા આવળવ થાએ હતેા: અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમ્બરના આખરેાયાંતા અઠવાડીઆમાં ગરેટ ઇનદીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૭,૦૫૬ ઊતારૂઓનેા આવળવ થાએ હતેા.

જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરનારાઓનાં "તેશત" (સેમાદ) પરમાણે પેલેકારડેા "મું'બઇ ગેજ્રેટ" છાપ ખાંતાં મધે છાપી આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓ બધે લાભનેામાંના જે જે ઇશતેશનેા ઊપર પેલેકારડેા ચેાડેાટાડવા માંગશે તાહાં ચેાડાવામાં આવશે, અને તેઓ રાજી થાએ તેટલી મુદતેાર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓને માટે જે નવેા મારગ જાહેરાતમા આણવામાં આવેાએ છે તે છુટથી તેઓ વાપરે તેટલામાટે ભાત ઘણેા મધ્યમમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીએા છે.

જાહેર ખબરની શરત "મું'બઇ ગેજ્રેટ" છાપાનાનાં માનેજરને મલવાથી જણાશે.

"મું'બઇ ગેજ્રેટ" પરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાંણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

NOTICES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.—TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of Trichinopoly Cheroots of the best quality.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TOYS.—English, German, and French TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, also, a large collection of Scientific Toys, Picture Books, &c. &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY.—Just received a Handsome and Elegant Consignment of Cushions and Slippers, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS of great variety and size.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.

TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA —An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.
GAMES OF QUARTETTS.

Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets.
The world and its products.
All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived per *Gazette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—At a Meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 27th day of May last, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on or before the 10th day of August next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution,

NOTICE is hereby given that a 3rd Call of Rs. 100 per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before SATURDAY the 10th day of August next.

The share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PAULONEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of Dadabhoy Byramjee, who lately traded in Bombay under the name and style of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 2 per cent. (Three quarters per cent.) is now payable to Creditors on this Estate whose claims have been admitted.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th June 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1859, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company was on the twelfth day of June instant postponed by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, to the Twenty Sixth day of June instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

20th June 1867.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes: yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COWLES' PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline ingredient, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the kingdom: as a secular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

CRICKET KIT just received.
BATTING GLOVES.
WICKET KEEPING GLOVES.
PATENT ALBERT GAUNTLETS.
LEG GUARDS.
PATENT ALBERT DITTO.
VENETIAN DITTO.
PATENT FLEXIBLE CANE STUFFED DITTO.
SPIKED BOOTS, with India RUBBER or LEATHER SOLES.
CRICKET BALLS, best Treble Seam.
CRICKET Bats (Plain and Cane-handled), from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16
STUMPS AND BALLS, of all kinds.

CROQUET SETS, complete in C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per. ct.		
2,750,000	1,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ..	1,000 per share.
1,500,000	1,000	1,000	5 p c.	Bank of Bombay ..	70 p ct. dis
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Free Bank ..	75 per ct.
5,000,000	500	500	6 per c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	53 per share
2,500,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Company ..	40 per share
1,500,000	25	25	nil	Central Bank	9 per share.
4,000,000	500	500	5	Chartered Bank of India & S. China	180 per share
1,000,000	250	50	.....	China Bank	19 per share
1,000,000	250	250	12½	Comptoir Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	24 p ct prem.
1,000,000	500	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	2	Delhi and London ..	No quotation.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Indian Financial, London & China ..	12 p share
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	90 p c. prem
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	125 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C. ..	16 p c. per share
1,000,000	200	200	.....	Roys. Bank o. I. ..	73 per share
.....	250	150	.....	Universal Bank ..	72 p c. nominal

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

2,500,000	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	40 per sh.
2,500,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assn. of India and Chin	39 p. share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,500 p. s.
2,500,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	610 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	130 p. s.
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Prare Land Co. ..	70 p. s.
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Hou.e and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation.
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	575 p. sh
2,500,000	1,000	1,125	25 p. a.	Port Canning ..	100 per share
2,500,000	10,000	6,250	.....	United Victoria & Canton Land Co.	1,170 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co. ..	1,450
500,000	2,000	2,000	36	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	525 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,013 per share.
1,000,000	5,000	1,800	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co. ..	893.
1,000,000	4,000	2,850	.....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share
1,000,000	500	200	.....	Vingas Steam Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
1,000,000	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	22½ per sh.
£20	£18	5 p ct		Do. New £20 shares	
£20	£2	5 p ct		Do.	No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct		Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms	Rates.
London	3 months' sight ..	1s. 11¾d.
Bank Credits ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Private Documents ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 7-16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	101.
Do.	10 days' sight ..	100¾
Do.	20 Do. do ..	100.
Do.	30 Do. do ..	99¾
Do.	4 dis. ..	99¾
Madras	30 days sight ..	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	226
Do. Colon	226
Austrian Dollars	210
German Crowns	223
Old Spanish Doubloons	108-8-0
Silver Bar	15-10
Gold Leaf	15-0
Gold 16 ca. English	15-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Your per cent. Co's	1825-26	} 89
Do.	1842-43	
Do.	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co's Re. Loan	1865-67	} p. 6½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	} 103
Three and a half per cent.	.. ..	} 1 11½

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE.

DULL.	PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	} 230 to 232
Do.	
Broach	} 225 to 227
Do.	
Surat	} 232 to 235
Dholleras	
Hingunghaut	} 245 to 247
Do.	
Scinde	} 235 to 240
Veraval	
Vingorla	} 230 to 235
Cocanada	
Dharwar Sea Coast	255 to 258
Ready Sales	800 Candies.

Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Richardson, Ensign W. E., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on sick certificate, from Khandwah.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th June, 1867.

The leave granted to Captain Huyshe, 45th Foot, in G. O. C. No. 246, of the 5th instant, is cancelled at that officer's request.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 60, 18th January, Lieutenant Crawford's appointment is to have effect from the 22nd October 1866.

Lieutenant D. F. Webster, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed Staff Officer to the detachment of his Regiment at Hyderabad with effect from the 1st January, vice Crawford.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
,, Liverpool	£2 0s. to £2 2 6 p.t.	10s.
By Overland Route	£6	.....
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
,, Mauritius	No business.	.....

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.		
22 Sarepta	Oliver	Mocha via Aden April 9.
22 Governor Higginson (s) ..	Sanders	Kurrachee, June 20.
Queen of Australia ..	Page	London, March 1.
Alma	Crawford ..	Liverpool, March 14.
Bengal	Bird	Sydney, March 30.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.		
22 Rechercheuse Ambuidaux ..	Mossop	Liverpool.
Bombay	Pike	Liverpool.
General Havelock (s) ..	Rogers	Calcutta via Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship *G. A. Holt*, J. Johnson, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Bosworth*, C. R. Noyes, bound to Liverpool.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, R. Curling, bound to Aden and Suez.

Ship *Good Success*, Nacoda, bound to Mozambique and Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Martaban*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Punjaub*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

THE business of the week has been confined entirely to a few small engagements made under re-let orders at very low figures, and unless cotton offers in larger quantities than it has done lately, we shall see a still further decline on quoted rates which are :—

For Liverpool ..	Cotton ..	£2 0 0 to £2 2 6
	Seeds ..	£15 0 0 Nominal.
For London ..	Cotton ..	£2 0 0 to £2 2 6
	Seeds ..	£1 5 0 Nominal.
Havre Cotton		£3 0 0

—*Bombay Saturday Review, June 22.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

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Five lines and under .. .. .. Re. 1 0
Each line exceeding six lines 0 6

Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co., the house and premises situate at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble MR. HUNTER and now of MR. DONALD GRAHAM and MR. W. E. CRUMM. All persons claiming to have any interest therein either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned at their office, particulars of such claims within one week from this date. Any person having claims who shall not have furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY ON THE GRANT ROAD.—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or a pucka built lower storied Bungalow, with Outhouses, Cook Rooms, Stable, &c., standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 2,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the ground now or late of Ardaseer Cowasjee Buttywalah, on the West by the ground now or late of Cooverjee Motabhoy, on the North by the Public Road called the Grant Road, and on the South by a Public passage, and is assessed under No. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1867.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1867 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June, instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place aforementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 19th day of June 1867, and in the thirtieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff.

જાહેર નામુ.

શ્રી સુમ્બઇમાં મહને જે હોદ્દેમ કીધેછે તેહની ખુશી પરમાણે હું અતરથી ઢેરો કરૂ તથા ખબર આપુ કે સુમ્બઇનાં ગામ તથા ટાપુમાં તથા તેહની હદમા તથા સુમ્બઇ તાલુકાનાં અંગરેજી કોહીવાલા ઉકાણાંઓમા જે જે મોટા ઘા તથા ખુંન તથા ચોરી તથા જીહા શપતનાં ચોકે તથા તકરીદો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ તથા ચુકવુ તથા ખોટા સાક્ષી વગેરે અન્યાય મિસડેમીનર આણિ અપરાધ જે સુમ્બઇ શહર અને ટાપુમધ્યે તે ત્યાંચા સિમેમધ્યે ત્યાંચા હદ્દીતીલ ફાકટોરીમધ્યે કેલે અસતીલ ત્યાંચા ન્યાય કરણ્યાકરિતાં બસતીલ. તસેચ સર્વ પ્રકારચે અન્યાય જે કોણી રાણીચે ત્રિટિશ પ્રજને મુંબઈચે ગવરનરાચે અમલાંતીલ રાજ્યામધ્યે અથવા ત્યા સરકારાસીં સલ્યાનેં રાહણારે હિંદુસ્થાનાંતીલ નેટિવ રાજાચ્યા રાજ્યાંત કેલે અસતીલ તે તપાસ-ણ્યા કરિતાં બસતીલ

આણખી સદરહૂ વેળીં વ ઠિકાણીં સમુદ્રા-મધ્યે જે ત્રેજન ખુન વ ચોરી ત્યા પ્રકારચે દુસરે અન્યાય કેલે અસતીલ ત્યાંચા ઇનસાફ કરણ્યા-કરીતા આડમિરાલટીચેં ક્રિમન ભરલે જાઈલ.

આણી જ્યાંસ સદરહૂ સેશનામધ્યે ફિર્યાદ કરણેં વ સાક્ષી દેણેં અગત્ય આહે, અથવા કો-ણ્યાહી પ્રકારચા સંબંધ અસેલ ત્યા સર્વ લોકાંલા જાહીર કરિતોં કીં, સદરહૂ વેળીં વ ઠિકાણીં ત્યાહી હજીર અસાવેં આણી કોડતાચે રજેશિવાય જાઊં નયે. મુંબઈ શહર વ ટાંપૂ વ ત્યાંચે હદ્દીત જસાટિસ આફ ધિ પીસ, કારોનર વ યેસચિટર વ મુખ્ય કાન્સ્ટેબલ આણીબેલીફ, યા સર્વાસ જાહીર કરિતોં કીં, ત્યા સર્વાંહાં સ્વત યાદ્દી કાગેદ પત્ર આણૂન તેથે ત્યાબેઠીં હજીર અસાવેં વ આપઆપલે હુદ્દાચે કામ કરાવેં.

તારીખ ૧૦ વી માહે જુન સન ૧૮૬૭ આ-ણિ રાણી સાહેબ વિક્ટોરિયા યાંચે રાજ્યાચે તી-સાવે વર્ષ આહે.

વિનાયક વાસુદેવ, શેરીફ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUSLER'S CHAMPAGNE.—By "CAROLINE COVENTRY," a large consignment of this superior Wine, for which orders can now be registered with TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, 20th June, 1867.

"LOST OR MISLAID—a Share Certificate, No. 91 in the Eastern Insurance Company, standing in my name. Any person negotiating the same will do so at his own risk, and any one having a knowledge of the existence or whereabouts of the said Certificate is hereby required to give information to the undersigned. RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE.

3, Nesbit Lane.

IMPERIAL LICENSE TAX.—The undersigned begs to notify for the information of defaulters under Act XXI. of 1857 (for the Licensing of Professions and Trades) that if they do not take out Licenses forthwith, proceedings will be taken against them in the Police Courts. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Special Officer, License Tax.

Office of the Special Officer, License Tax, Bombay, 22nd June 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the contracts for the right of removal of Sand, Stone, Mud, and Kunker, &c., from the Seashore and Creeks in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate for the period of one year viz., from 1st August 1867 to 31st July 1868, will be put up to auction at the Collector's Office Tanna, on MONDAY the 22nd July 1867 at 11 A.M.

Conditions of contract will be made known at the time of sale. CHARLES W. HOGG,

1st Assistant Collector, in charge.

Tanna Collector's Office, 21st June 1867.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of this Company at the rate of Rs. 12 (twelve) per Share will be made to Shareholders (not indebted to the Company) on and after MONDAY the 15th July 1867 at the Registered Office in Elphinstone Circle.

Certificates of Shares must be lodged for registration on or before the 10th proximo.

H. WILSON,
P. E. BENDIR,
DAMODER HEERJEE,
GANGADAS KISHORADAS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 21st June 1867.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta under the name and style of NANJEE JEYOURN & Co., and in Mangarole under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 5 per cent (Five per cent) is payable to creditors on the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE trading as above.

F. A. SPENCER.
T. F. PUNNETT.
ગોપાલરાવ મધવરાવ.
Trustees to the above Estate.

6 Rampart Row, 22nd June 1867.

CAUTION.—The General Manager of TREACHER & Co. (Limited), has discovered that a SPURIOUS LIQUOR, bottled in their waste bottles, bearing their Heart Shaped Label, is being sold by Native shopkeepers as Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Brandy (see Police Report in *Times of India* of June 17th, 1867.)

The Public are, therefore, respectfully requested, before purchasing Brandy, purporting to be Treacher & Co.'s, to see that each bottle has, in addition to their well-known label, a metallic capsule over, and brand upon the Cork as follow :—

1st quality.—White Capsule embossed "TREACHER & Co., Cognac" with same words *branded on the Cork*; the bottle bearing the Heart-shaped Label.
(Sold at Rs. 30 per doz.)

2nd. quality.—Yellow Capsule, embossed "TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Bombay," with same words branded on the Cork; the bottle bearing a label with Red, Blue, and Gold Shield surrounded with Vine-leaves and Grapes and inscription underneath "TREACHER & Co. Cognac" "Eau de Vie Vieille."
(Sold at Rs. 24 per doz.)

3rd quality.—Yellow Capsule embossed "TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Bombay," with same words branded on Cork, and bearing a Green and Gold Label having in the centre on a green ground "TREACHER & Co., Cognac," and underneath on a white ground, "Eau de Vie Vieille."
(Sold at Rs. 15 per doz.)

It is the intention of the Company to prosecute any person or persons detected in selling Spurious Articles in TREACHER AND COMPANY'S Bottles, Boxes, or Packages, bearing their Trade Marks.

(SD.) WILLIAM GOLDLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher and Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 21st June, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Townsend's The Manual of Dates, of Memorable Events	Rs. 9 8
Men and Women of the Time: a biographical dictionary	9 8
Chambers Readings in English Literature ..	3 0
Bunyan's The Holy War	2 12
Light on the Grave. By the author of Emblems of Jesus, &c.	2 0
Studies for Stories, from Girls' lives	4 8
Hall's The Queen's Messenger	12 0
Baynes's Collection of English Poetry of present day.	3 12
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 2 vols. (Nimmo's edn.)	3 12
Lamb's Essays and Prose Works (Bohn's edn.) ..	3 12
Bulwer Lytton's Poetical Works	5 12
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	3 0
Tea Boy's Book of Ballads	3 12
Allingham's Book of Choice British Ballads ..	3 8
Cowper's Poetical Works, and life by McDiarmid...	1 8
Mackay' Collected Songs	3 12
Hellah's British Song Book, with tunes	3 8
Tea Cultivation in India	3 8
Short's Coffee Planting in Southern India	4 8
Fawcett's The Economic position of the British Labourer	3 12
Cowper's Poetical Works (Miner and Sowerby's edn).	2 12
The Taxidermist's Manual; (bird-stuffing)	2 0
Edwards's The Story of Cervantes	2 0
Our Summer in the Hartz Forest	4 8
Brinckman's The Rifle in Cashmere	2 12
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Girls	1 8
Milton's Poetical Works	3 4
Hunt's Romances and Drolls of West of England. 2 vols	12 0
Scott's Marmion (beautifully illustrated and bound)	12 12
Buchanan's Idyls and Legends of Inverburn	3 12
Hamilton's Catechism of Writing for an Orchestra ..	3 0
Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage	2 12
Scott's The Lady of the Lake	1 8
Odling's Animal Chemistry	3 0
The Joys and Sorrows of a Schoolmaster	4 8
The Student's Manual of Old Testament History of Ancient Geography	5 12
Selections from R. Browning's Poetical Works ..	3 12
Weale's Civil Engineering, by Law	3 8
Vaughan's Plain Words on Christian Living	3 8
Howden's Horse Warranty	2 12
Helen Bury; or, The Errors of My Early Life ..	2 12
Colenso's Elements of Algebra, parts I and II ..	6 12
Jones's Book of Bible Stories for the Young	1 8
—— Dr. Kane, the Arctic Hero	1 8
—— Biographies of Great Men	1 8
—— Stories of European History	1 8
—— from English History	1 8
Scenes and Sites in Bible Lands	1 8
May's Sakelbrat'd, Story for the Young	3 4
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2 12
Evenings at Donaldson Manor	1 4
Carson on the Form of the Horse	2 0
The World. Walks from Eden. By author of Wide Wide World	2 12
Wit, Wisdom, and Allegory. (Selected from Spectator)	2 12
Sydonie's Dowry. By author of Madlle. Mori ..	4 8
Rates and Taxes, and how they were collected. By T. Hood	4 8
Round Games for all parties	3 4
Hawthorne's Transformation; or the romance of Monte-Beni	3 12
Boyes' Lacon in Council	5 0
Bigg on Dyspepsy	7 8
Coleridge's Dramatic Works	3 12
Examination Questions on Colenso's Algebra, Part I	2 0
Becton's Book of Poultry and Domestic animals ..	4 8
Osborn's Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal ..	3 8
The Post of Honour	3 12
The Adventures of Alfan; or, the magic amulet ..	3 12
Phipson's The utilization of minute life	4 8
McCosh's Examination of Mill's Philosophy	5 12
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making in India	5 8
Official Report on Railways in India 1865-66 ..	3 12
St. Olaves, by author of Janita's Cross	5 12
Gilmor's Four Years in the Saddle	3 12
A Son of the Soil (in one volume)	4 8
Lewes' Studies in Animal Life	3 12
Brooke's Ten Years in Sarawak .. 2 vols.	12 12
Nichols' The Story of the Great March	3 12
Braidwood's Fire prevention and fire extinction ..	3 8
Thackwell's Narrative of the 2nd Seik War, 1848-49.	4 12
Hunt's Outram's and Havelock's Persian Campaign.	7 8
Rees' siege of Lucknow, with plans	6 0
History of the Siege of Delhi	7 8
Gubbins's The Mutinies in Oudh	4 0
Murray's History of British India	21 0
Malcolm's Central India, 2 vols	5 10
Journal of Eugenie de Guerin	2 12
Keightley's Outlines of History	8 0
Robinson's Physical Geography of the Holy Land ..	3 12
Hawthorne's Our Old Home	6 0
Guizot's Embassy to the Court of St. James's in 1840.	4 8
Basil, St. John: an autumn tale	9 0
Wanderings over Bible lands and seas	4 8
Family Receipt Book	4 8
Maunder's Treasury of Biography	7 8
—— —— of History	7 8
—— —— of Natural History	7 8
—— —— of Knowledge	7 8
—— —— of Botany, 2 vols	15 0
Mrs. Gaskell's Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales ..	2 12

DICTIONARIES, &c.

Webster's complete English Dictionary, Cloth 20, bound	Rs.	24 0
—— Abridged ditto by Goodrich		9 0
Knowles's Improved Pronouncing Dictionary		5 12
Walker and Webster's ditto		3 12
Cooley's Economic and comprehensive ditto		5 12
Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing ditto		8 0
Ogilvie's Student's ditto		4 4
—— School ditto		4 8
Smart's Walker's ditto		4 0
Reid's School ditto		4 0
Richardson's comprehensive ditto 2 vols		69 0
Barclay's Universal ditto		13 4
Craig's New ditto ditto 2 vols		31 8
Johnson's Dictionary, with Grammar and Key ..		1 4
Nuttall's Diamond Dictionary		0 12
Maunder's Little Lexicon		2 0
Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary		11 4
—— Abridged		7 8
—— By Jamieson		7 8
Goodwin's ditto		2 12
James and Molé's English, French and v. v. Dictionary		4 4
Flugel's German and English Dictionary		5 12
Cassell's Pocket English ditto		2 0
Fulton's Johnson's ditto		1 4
Lemprière's Classical Dictionary		3 12
Hole's A brief Biographical Dictionary		3 8
Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations		1 8
Hadya's Dictionary of Pa .. 12th edn.		13 8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases ..		8 0
Crabb's English Synonyms		10 0
Whiteley's ditto		2 0
Carpenter's ditto		2 0

21st June, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Iron ship Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Building No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 1st July 1867 at 4 P. M., to consider the following proposition, viz :

"That the Clause 22 of the Articles of Association "which provides that, in case the Company should at any "time be wound up it should be wound up by the High "Court of Judicature at Bombay, be, and is hereby can-"celled." By order of Directors,

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, 22nd June 1867.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society will be prepared on and after the Third day of July proximo, to pay to the Creditors of this Company an interim dividend on the amount of their claims at the rate of Eight Annas per Rupee between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

All Creditors are requested to lodge the Vouchers and details of their claims with the Liquidators at their Office No. 24 in Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, not later than the Twenty-ninth day of June, instant.

ગોવિન્દ પરશોતમ.
ક. સ. BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM.
COOVERJEE KUSTOMJEE MODY.
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY.

Bombay, 22nd June 1867. Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the INDIAN COMPANIES Act 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PURSUANT to an order of SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD Notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the 29th day of June 1867, at 10.30 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD in the High Court, is appointed as the time and place for adjudicating on the Debts and Claims of the above Company.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matters of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the settlement of the List of Contributories of the above Corporation will be proceeded with before the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A. M., when the Miscellaneous cases only whose objections do not come under any general head will be gone into.—Dated this 22nd day of June 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE HALF HOUR BEFORE DINNER.

Pictures from Punch, by John Leech. Four volumes bound in two, with about seven very handsome .. Rs.	45 0
Cartoons from Punch by John Tenniel	16 0
Early Pencillings from Punch by John Leech, consisting of the earlier Political Cartoons contributed by him	16 0
Later Pencillings from Punch by John Leech—his more recent Political Cartoons	16 0
The Manners and Customs of The Englyshe drawn from the Quicke by Richard Doyle, with original extracts from Mr. Pips' Diary by Percival Leigh	10 8
Ingoldsby Legends or Mirth and Marvel. Illustrated by Cruickshank, Leech and Tenniel	16 0
Chronicles of Croquemitaine with 177 Humorous Illustrations by Gustave Dore	16 0
Follies of the Year with twenty coloured Illustrations by John Leech	15 0
By the Loch and River Side a Series of Humorous Etchings	12 0
Comic History of England by G. Abbott a' Becket with twenty colored etchings and 200 woodcuts by John Leech	9 0

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The settlement of the list of contributories of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association was resumed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp on Saturday.

The Advocate General (instructed by Mr. Harrell) appeared on behalf of Mr. P. E. Bendir, the official liquidator.

Keswonath Jinardhunjee, residing in Girgaum, appeared and said he had been put down in part, of the list of contributories in respect of four shares, but that he had never received any allotment and had never possessed any shares in this Financial. It was as an allottee that he had been put down. He had never signed the Articles of Association.

The Advocate General said this man had called on Mr. Bendir and informed him that he had [illegible] with the permission of the Directors.

Keswonath denied that this was the case. He had called on Mr. Bendir on Tuesday last and told him he had no knowledge whatever of the shares having been allotted to him, and that he had never received an allotment paper.

The Advocate General said Mr. Bendir was not in a position to speak to the matter with confidence, as there had been a great many people calling on him.

It was found that the Articles had not been signed, and the name of the objector was thereupon removed from the list.

Shunker Bapoo, residing in Kalbadavee, now a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s offices, and [illegible] in the employment of Messrs. Macnee and Co., came forward and said he had been set down as an allottee of four shares but that he had never received them and had not signed any paper in reference to them.

The signatures to the Articles were produced and that of "Shunker Bapoojee" was shown to the applicant, who denied that it was his. His signature in the "appearance book" was admitted by the Advocate General to be obviously different from the signatures to the Articles. The learned counsel therefore thought the actual allottee must have been a different person.

The name of the applicant was consequently removed, the official liquidator being directed to try to find out the proper party.

His Lordship decided to go through part 1 of the list in the order of the names, and to dispose, as they came, of the cases in which objection had been taken.

The following cases were disposed of:—

H. T. Binks, allottee of 20 shares, had raised an objection to the retention of his name, but as he did not appear on being called the name was kept on the list.

W. Rodgis, allottee of 20 shares, had objected, but Mr. Hore now stated on his behalf that the objection was withdrawn.

Ragoonath Ramchunder, an allottee of 15 shares, had raised the objection that he had sold the shares with the permission of the Directors; but as he did not appear on being called the name was retained on the list.

Sidasew Ananda, who had been a clerk of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, and who was set down in part 1 as an allottee of 620 shares, appeared in person to object.

The Judge—Your case is the same as Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy's?

Sadasew—Yes.

The Judge—Under those circumstances you must stand on the list.

Sadasew—I have no benefit whatever from the shares.

The Judge—That is a very common case. I think a great many people have something worse than no benefit.

Sadasew—The shares were for the benefit of the Directors, for whom I was merely a trustee.

The Judge—You were quite aware that the Directors put them in your name for the purpose of deceiving the public. It is precisely the same as the case of Cursetjee Dunjeebhoy, and you must take the consequences of your own act. If you suffer any loss in consequence of your being a contributory on this list, you must take such proceedings as you may be advised against the Director to whom these shares according to your account belong. To what Director do you say your shares belong?

Sadasew—I can't say. They were for the general body of Directors.

The Judge—Then, yours is a still weaker case than that of Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, for he held his speci lly for two Messrs. Heycock, and you hold yours for the general body of Directors—not for the benefit of the Association, but for their private interest. Under these circumstances you assisted the directors in leading the public to think that you were the original allottee, and you must take proceedings against the Director with whom you became a trustee.

The name was retained in the first list. The same person appears in the second list, which was afterwards to be taken up separately.

Malwath Baboorao appeared in the first list as an allottee of 550 shares. He admitted having signed the Articles in respect of these shares, but said only 50 had been allotted to himself personally, the remaining 500 having been for the Heycocks. He signed the Articles in respect of the 500 in January 1865, after having signed for the 50.

The Judge—Then, you are in the same position as Sadasew Anunda and Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy. Your name must stand, and you must take your remedy, whatever it may be, against the gentlemen for whom you have the shares in trust.

The applicant said he was not in a position to pay anything.

The Judge—It was your own folly to lend your name, and you must take the consequences. I do not mean to say that it was not very reprehensible on the part of those people who used your name in the way they did. I think it was. But you chose to assist them in deceiving the public and you must take the consequences.

The applicant was understood to say he had not thought at the time he was doing any harm.

The Judge—It does not matter the least what you thought. The question is what you did.

The applicant—I have no means of paying a call of even one or two rupees.

The Judge—Well, Mr. Bendir will take that into consideration when he comes to compromise with you; and when he brings to my notice any compromise that may affect you I shall take into consideration whether I shall sanction it. But at present you must remain on the list.

A. B. Collett, an allottee of 15 shares, appeared to object, on the ground that he had lately obtained a discharge from the Insolvent Court.

The Advocate General admitted the insolvent's statement, but said that his schedule, while mentioning the shares as having been deposited as security with a creditor, did not make any reference to liability in respect of a call. He therefore submitted that the applicant was still liable.

Applicant—But I have received a final discharge.

The Judge—That only discharges you from the debts you have entered in your schedule. I give you an opportunity of setting this right by going to the Insolvent Court for the purpose of applying that the schedule may still be amended by having this liability included. You should give notice to the Official Assignee and to the clerk of the Insolvent Court; and you should also give notice to Mr. Bendir so that, if so advised, he may appear to oppose your application.

The matter was therefore allowed to stand over.

Sorabjee Jehangeer, an allottee of 15 shares, had sent in a petition (which was now read by the Advocate General) objecting to the retention of his name. He admitted having paid the first call, but asserted that he thereafter on 24th December 1864 sold the shares to a broker, named Ooderjee, to whom he endorsed and passed over the letter of allotment. The shares were not transferred, because (he said) the transfer books were not opened till March 1865.

The Advocate General—He is in the position of an original allottee who has sold his shares to a third party—not the Company—but who has not had them transferred.

The Judge—He must remain on the list. He executed no transfer deed and had no transfer recorded in the Company's books; and there is nothing to show that the Company in any way recognised the transfer or even knew who the transferee was.

Morobi Sukcaram Wynunker, who was set down as an allottee of 20 shares, had also sent in a petition. He resides at Poona, and excused himself from attending personally by saying that the distance was great and that he was suffering from blindness, "caused lately by cataracts in the eyes." He stated that the shares were allotted to him without any application having been made for them by him, and that he had never signed the Articles of Association.

The Advocate General said the shares had been allotted and that the calls had been paid by somebody, though it was true there was no signature to the Articles.

The Judge—He says he did not ask any shares, but does he say he did not get any?

The Advocate General—No. It is quite consistent with what he says that he received them.

The Judge—Yes, and that he sold them and got the proceeds.

The Advocate General said the contents of the petition were not verified by affidavit.

His Lordship directed that this case should stand over for the present, and that the applicant should be informed of the insufficiency of his petition, both in regard to the facts it stated and the circumstance of its not being verified.

This was the last of the objections considered in reference to entries in the first list.

His Lordship fixed this day (Monday) fortnight for the settlement of claims against the Company, which had not yet been disposed of, and also for resuming the hearing of the objections on the part of contributories which had been allowed to stand over.

The second part of the list of contributories was then taken up.

Mr. Dunbar (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green) appeared to object on behalf of about forty alleged contributories, who were set down altogether in respect of 2,073 shares. The learned counsel said he thought the point at issue had been decided at the last hearing in the case of Mr. Maclean, for the shares of all the gentlemen for whom he appeared had been purchased by the Association.

The Judge—Do they appear in the Company's books as having sold their shares in the manner you state?

Mr. Dunbar.—I think so.

The Judge—For when you say the cases are precisely the same I should like to be informed on that point. It appeared in the Company's books in regard to Mr. Maclean's case that the Company had actually bought his shares and had sold them.

Mr. Dunbar—In every case the Company had got the shares in their possession, and I shall call every one of these gentlemen to say that he sold his shares and that they were purchased by the Company. Whether the correct names appear in the books or not, it appears in every case that the particular shares were purchased by the Company.

The Judge—Are the letters of allotment of all the people in part 2 still in the possession of the Company?

The Advocate General—All the letters of allotment in the cases in the second part are with the Company, but there are no transfers and no entries in the Stock Ledger.

Mr. Dunbar—I take were 2,000 shares (of the 7,000 or thereabouts included in the second list) which were sold by the Mercantile Financial to the Oriental Financial and afterwards repurchased by the former from the latter.

The Advocate General—The question in regard to these 2,000 shares may be different from the question with reference to the others.

The Judge—The difference between the case of a sale to the Company and a sale to a private party is this, that in the latter, where there has been no transfer, the Company is at liberty to dispute the transaction, while in the former case, if the Company has the power to buy, I think it is estopped from disputing it. It was on that ground that I exonerated Mr. Maclean. It was clearly recorded in the Company's books that they had purchased from Mr. Maclean.

The midday adjournment of the Court here took place. On returning to the Court

His Lordship observed that it was perhaps proper for him to say now that in disposing of part I of the list of contributories he had had to consider the cases of several persons who had had no beneficial interest in the shares standing in their names but who had lent themselves to a scheme whereby a certain number of shares intended for the Directors and not for the Association were allotted nominally to those persons, and to others whose names had not been particularly drawn to his notice, as trustees for the Directors. Now, he had kept those persons on the list because they had lent themselves to the deception which had been practised, but in keeping them on the list he was not to be understood as intending to pass over without remark the conduct of the Directors. He thought their conduct had been most reprehensible and most dishonest; and if he had had power to compel them to contribute in the event of those persons who were nominally trustees failing to pay the proper sum in respect of the shares, he would have been very glad to do it, and also to make them reimburse to those persons any sums which they might have to pay. At present, however, no such matter was before him, and there might be considerable difficulty in carrying it out, some of the Directors not being forthcoming; but he must say that he thought the scheme of allotting to a parcel of clerks and creatures of the Directors a number of shares to be held in the names of those persons, but to be really for the benefit of the Directors, and of concealing this from the public—the manifest intention of the Directors being to trade in those shares which were so allotted to their nominees—was a dishonest and disreputable proceeding. He was now speaking of what had taken place, according to the testimony before him, at the direction of the body of Directors. How far particular Directors might have been implicated in that arrangement he did not at all profess to say, and he did not know. As regards one, he must say that Mr. Ramsden seemed, as soon as he really understood the nature of the proceedings that as he could and to have returned honourably the money which it was intended he should have as his portion of the proceeds of the shares allotted in the way he (His Lordship) had mentioned. Mr. Ramsden, so far as he could see, had got out of the transaction creditably.

Mr. Dunbar, in resuming the case for his clients, said it was admitted by the official liquidator that all the shares in part 2 had been purchased by the Company; and he submitted that it did not make the slightest difference whether the shares had been resold to the Oriental and repurchased from the Oriental, or whether they had been kept in the hands of the company.

The Judge—Are you in a position to prove that the shares were purchased by the Company?

Mr. Dunbar—Yes.

The Judge—Of course you do not appear for all the gentlemen in part 2?

Mr. Dunbar—No.

The Advocate General said that all the letters of allotment of the 7000 shares in part 2, excepting those of the 2000 shares purchased from the Oriental Financial, had been in the possession of the Company since January 1865.

The Judge—Endorsed by the original allottees?

The Advocate General said that on the first page was the letter of allotment, on the third the receipt for the first call, and on the back of the whole was the endorsement. The letters of allotment were dated 4th November 1864, and the first call was to be paid on or before the 15th of that month. The Company was registered on the 29th.

The Judge—As to the 2000 shares, they were repurchased by the Mercantile Association from the Oriental, and it was to compel the former to take delivery of them that an action was brought?

The Advocate General—Yes.

The Judge—And where were the letters of allotment of these shares when the order to wind up this Company was made?

The Advocate General.—They were exhibits in the suit, and were in the Prothonotary's Office.

The Judge—Lodged by the Oriental?

The Advocate General—Yes, and after the judgment they they were handed over to the Mercantile Association.

The Judge—At the time of making the winding up order, then, they were rightfully in the possession of the Oriental. The suit was commenced before the order to wind up?

The Advocate General—Yes. Your lordship will remember that the plaintiffs consented to take a smaller sum than was sued for. There were reasons for doing that, although it was seen that your lordships were in their favour,—but it is unnecessary to go into that. A few days after the disposal of the suit by the appeal court, the petition to wind up was presented.

The Judge—Then, the 2000 shares have since been made over to you?

The Advocate General—It was part of the arrangement that the Oriental Financial should take eight annas in the rupee on the debt—which they did—and that in order to free themselves from all possible liability in respect of any future call, supposing this Company was wound up, they were to hand back the letters of allotment of the 2000 shares to the Mercantile Credit,—and they were handed over accordingly. There were 190 letters of allotment.

The Judge—And the Oriental stands on this contract?

The Advocate General—Yes, stands discharged.

The Judge—Well, so far discharged.

Mr. Dunbar submitted that all the persons for whom he appeared—and who had been set down as liable in respect of 2073 shares altogether—were entitled to have their names struck out of the list.

The Advocate General asked if those persons were distinct from the original allottees of the 2000 shares.

Mr. Dunbar said some were and others not. He submitted that as soon as the Company bought the shares it was their duty to do what they could to have their names put on the register; and that the original allottees should not now be made to suffer because the Company had failed to fulfil its duty in that respect. He was in a position to show that after these shares came into the possession of the Company a call was made but no notice of the call given to these original allottees.

The Advocate General thought his learned friend had been wrongly instructed on this point, for notice was given to the original allottees.

Mr. Dunbar—They were not called upon by notice to pay the call.

The Advocate General—An advertisement was published.

Mr. Dunbar called John Weatherhead, who stated—I was manager of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association. The second call was made on 11th April 1865 and was payable on or before the 4th May. The notice of the call was only advertised in the newspapers. Notice of liability to forfeiture was sent on the 5th of May to all the shareholders on the register. Three lists were made out, viz, a list of shares in the market, a list of shares on mortgage, and a list of shares purchased by the Company; and the notice of the 5th May was sent only to those in whose name the shares in the first class were entered.

By the Advocate General—These notices were sent to the original allottees of the 190 letters of allotment, which comprised the 2000 shares that the Company was under contract to take from the Oriental Financial. (Copy of the notice put in.)

The Judge—I must say I think that was a very extraordinary proceeding. The Company had bought these 2000 shares from the original allottees themselves—

The Advocate General—No, my lord, your Lordship is speaking of the Oriental Financial.

The Judge—No, I am not, I am speaking of this Company. It had bought those shares from the original allottees.

The Advocate General—It had bought them from the Oriental Financial, which had purchased from the original allottees.

The Judge—Not so, it had bought them from the original allottees themselves, and sold them to the Oriental Financial, and were under contract to repurchase them again on a future day,—and with these facts before them they have the coolness to send notice to the original allottees that if they don't pay the second call these shares will be forfeited! I must say that that was in my opinion a most dishonest and scandalous proceeding.

Witness—The Company did not know at that time that the Oriental Financial had these shares,—at least I did not know, as manager of the Company.

The Judge—I am not speaking of your conduct. I don't know whether you know it or not, but this Company knew what it had bought from original allottees—there is no question of that. And knowing what it had bought from the original allottees it sold 2000 of the shares so bought to the Oriental Financial, entering into a contract simultaneously to repurchase them on a future day; and having done this they still send notice to the original allottees that if they do not pay the second call on these shares by a certain date their shares will be forfeited. It was a mere attempt, a mere dishonest attempt to get out of their contract with the Oriental Financial, for by forfeiting the shares in the intervening period they would escape their liability to take delivery of them. I say it was a scandalous proceeding.

Witness—The book containing the entries of the contracts was not produced to me, nor to Mr. Mayhew, till the 5th of June, and before that date I knew nothing whatever about the matter. It was the clerk Sudasew who kept the book.

The Judge—The attempt, however, was very plain, and they sought to avail themselves of this attempted forfeiture in their suit. There is no question about that.

After a reference by the Advocate General to the judgment of the Chief Justice in the suit referred to,

Mr. Justice Westropp added—It was a most extraordinary proceeding I must say, and it is now suggested that all the Directors did not know that it was in respect of these same shares which they had purchased that notices were sent to the original allottees. If they did not know it then, they knew it afterwards, and they nevertheless availed themselves of this forfeiture in the suit between them and the Oriental Financial. So that whatever way you take it the proceeding was I think a scandalous one.

Examination of Mr. Weatherhead continued—No notice was sent on 5th May to the other allottees whose shares the Company had purchased. The Directors knew at that time that the 5000 shares—the number in the second list of contributories apart from the 2000 shares already referred to—had been purchased by the Company. The three lists I have spoken of were made out by clerks under my direction, and I acted under the instructions of the Directors. I was told to send notices to the holders of all the shares that were in the market, and I took the 2000 shares—being ignorant of the existence of the contract—to be amongst the shares that were in the market. I don't think Mr. Mayhew knew of the contract at that time. Mr. Mayhew was in the habit of attending the office. I did not know till the suit of the Oriental Financial was brought that there had ever been a sale of shares by the Mercantile Credit to that Company. The sending of the notices took place before the bringing of the suit. I repeat that before the 5th May nothing was known to me of the sale or resale of these shares. There had been correspondence between Venayek Pandoorung and solicitors on this subject, but I knew nothing of it. There were some legal notices in connection with the Oriental Financial, but I was manager, but that was after the 5th May. The Directors did not give me any assistance in drawing up the three lists.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared for Mr. Mayhew to watch the proceedings, and wished to examine the witness.

The Judge—Is Mr. Mayhew a contributory?

Mr. Marriott—He was a Director, and he is a contributory too.

Mr. Marriott asked the witness whether there had existed any record in the office to which he had access and from which a list of the shares purchased by the Company and sold to the Oriental Financial could have been made up.

Witness—No.

The Judge—Why not?

Witness—The book kept by Sudasew, containing the list of the contracts, was the only book from which it could have been made up; and it was only brought to my knowledge and Mr. Mayhew's on the 5th of June 1865.

The Judge—You say there was no list of the shares sold to the Oriental Financial?

Witness—There was none in my possession.

Mr. Marriott—You mean that there was none to your knowledge?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Was there no list or entry of shares purchased on previous occasions by the Company?

Witness—There was only a record of the numbers of shares purchased—50 shares, or 100 shares, or whatever the number might be.

The Judge—Then, they had no means of identifying the shares?

Witness—Except by reference to their stock.

The Judge—Had they no means of knowing exactly what they had bought and what had been sold?

Witness—No, they had not.

The Judge—By whose instructions was that system of book-keeping adopted?

Witness—It was adopted before I joined the Company. I joined it on the 8th February 1865, and these transactions were before that.

The Judge—After you became manager did you keep a list of all the shares bought to your knowledge?

Witness—Yes.

The Judge—Did you take any means of ascertaining from the Directors or the previous officers of the Company what shares had been purchased or disposed of by the Company before that time?

Witness—They had entered the names of the allottees in the book in which Mr. Maclean's shares were entered; and that was only up to the 17th January 1865, when a statement of assets and liabilities was submitted to the Board of Directors by Mr. Venayek Pandoorung.

The Judge—Were there any shares purchased between the 17th January and the 8th February when you joined?

Witness—I think not.

The Judge—And there was a record of all the shares purchased previously to the 17th January?

Witness—I believe so.

The Judge—Then, you must have had the names of all the allottees whose shares were purchased.

Mr. Marriott—If your lordship will pardon me—

The Judge—Don't interrupt me, Mr. Marriott.

Mr. Marriott—I was only going to suggest that the witness did not understand.

The Judge—Well, don't suggest anything to the witness. He must endeavour to understand. (To witness)—Did the Company keep books from which you could have ascertained what shares it had at any time purchased?—(no answer)—because if the Company had purchased shares and treated the original allottee as being no longer the owner of them, I consider it had no right to send a notice to the original allottee that the shares would be forfeited if the call was not paid.

Mr. Marriott, with His Lordship's permission, asked the witness whether any shares were purchased after the 8th February.

Witness—There were some taken delivery of on the 1st of July.

Mr. Marriott—Were there any fresh contracts entered into?

Witness—Not to my knowledge.

His Lordship afterwards repeated the question—"were there any shares purchased for the Company, by the Company, after the 8th February?

Witness—Yes, there were.

In answer to Mr. Marriott the witness again stated that there were no fresh contracts to his knowledge after the 8th of February. He afterwards said, in reply to the learned counsel, that Venayek Pandoorung, in his statement to the Board on 17th January, informed them that 3,892 shares had been purchased. Mr. Mayhew afterwards requested him (witness) to verify the list presented by Venayek. The list which he subsequently made up of the shares which had been purchased by the Company was made up from the letters of allotment which were in the possession of the Company. In addition to this he made out a list of shares mortgaged and a list of shares in the market.

The Judge—Evidently this is quite beside the mark. This list which you are now speaking of as a list of shares purchased by the Company, actually was nothing more than a list of shares purchased and still retained by the Company.

Mr. Marriott—No doubt that was so.

The Judge—Then, it requires to be explained why the list was made out so, it appearing—as the witness admits, and as appeared partially the other day in Mr. Maclean's case—that the names of the original allottees from whom the shares had been purchased had been entered in the books, albeit that the letters of allotment were subsequently sold by the Company before this gentlemen came into office at all.

Mr. Marriott—My object was to show how Mr. Mayhew had acted.

The Judge—I see that Mr. Mayhew requested him to verify the first list. The facts seem to stand thus:—The shares were purchased from allottees, and were sold again by the Company previously to this gentleman coming into office; and his list having been made out on the principle of omitting all shares which had been both purchased and sold previously to his coming into office, the persons whose shares had been so purchased and sold were still treated as shareholders and notice was sent to them of the second call. The Company, however, had estopped itself; and I do not see how Mr. Bayley hopes to get out of the difficulty. In fact I held as much in Mr. Maclean's case,—that the Company had estopped itself from treating those gentlemen whose shares they had purchased and sold again, as being still shareholders.

Mr. Marriott said he was instructed that the resales had been effected by Venayek Pandoorung without the knowledge of Mr. Mayhew and the other Directors.

The Judge—That is what you should certainly throw light on as soon as you can, and I don't wish to throw any obstacle in your way.

His Lordship asked the witness in which of the three lists to which he had referred he put Mr. Maclean's name for instance.

Witness—In the list of shares in the market.

The Advocate General stated in answer to His Lordship that there had been no transfer entered in the Company's books in respect of any of the 7,000 shares comprised in the second part of the list of contributories.

His Lordship observed that one could understand a careless buyer in the bazaar being guilty of such negligence in regard to transfers, but that it was very extraordinary on the part of a Company which had itself been the buyer of the shares.

The Advocate General asked if His Lordship did not think it was the duty of the vendor to see that his name was struck out of the register.

His Lordship thought it was the vendor's duty in his own defence to do so, but at the same time he was inclined to think the Company was estopped by its own act of purchasing the shares.

The Advocate General—The question of a secondary liability would probably hardly arise here, because more than a year elapsed between the transactions and the winding up of the Company, which commenced in March this year.

Mr. Weatherhead in reply to Mr. Marriott repeated he believed Mr. Mayhew had been as ignorant as he himself of both the purchase, sale, and repurchase of the 2,000 shares. He also stated that he knew Mr. Mayhew had made enquiries of his co-Directors in reference to some sales of shares which had been effected without his knowledge.

Mr. Marriott said he was instructed that Mr. Mayhew had known nothing of the transaction before the tender of the shares on the 1st of July, and that on hearing of it he immediately enquired into the matter and had a sort of battle with the other Directors in regard to it.

His Lordship remarked that the witness would only be able to speak from hearsay as to a good deal of that.

The hearing was adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock, and the enquiry with reference to the second part of the list of contributories will be resumed to-day.

FALL OF RAIN.

From 15th to 22nd June 1867.

		Byculla. In. Ct.	Fort. In. Ct.	Colaba. In. Ct.
June 16	Sunday	0 21	0 45	0 31
" 17	Monday	0 3	0 3	0 81
" 18	Tuesday	0 19	0 12	0 4
" 19	Wednesday	0 0	0 2	0 0
" 20	Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0
" 21	Friday	0 6	0 20	1 0
" 22	Saturday	6 0	5 41	2 39
	For the week	6 55	6 0	3 35
	Previously registered	2 19	0 9	0 87
	Total	8 74	6 32	4 22

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st June.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

SEAMEN'S COMPLAINTS.—A few days ago six seamen belonging to the ship *Clarendon*, named respectively John De Mark, William Sparks, Julius Hattz, Henry Outredge, Frederick Marked, and August Anderson, were charged, the first four with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and the other two with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands. On that occasion the men all declared that the vessel was not seaworthy, and in consequence His Worship applied to the Superintendent of Marine to have her surveyed.

The men were brought up again yesterday, when His Worship informed them that the ship had been surveyed and was reported to be seaworthy. So that their complaint had turned out to be worthless.

The Captain stated that the boy, Anderson, (who was a Russian Fin) had in his opinion been lead away by the other prisoners, and therefore asked His Worship to deal leniently with him.

His Worship thereupon allowed the boy to leave the dock during the investigation of the case.

The other prisoners still declared that the ship was leaky, and Marked declared that the carpenter had told them that she was rotten. He also said that the Captain had ordered the carpenter to stop a leak in her

The Captain indignantly denied that he had given the carpenter any such order since the survey had been ordered, but admitted that he did order the carpenter to see where a slight leak was when they first came into harbour.

The prisoners still persisted in saying that the vessel was unseaworthy, whereupon His Worship sent for Captain Morland who had surveyed her with the Master Builder of the Dockyard.

The Captain, in reply to a question from the Magistrate, said that the ship was classed A 1 at Lloyds for thirteen years and had four years to go yet on her first letter. And that the prisoners had no complaint to make after the last sale of cotton was shipped. Marked had told the men on board that he would rather stay behind in prison where he got two or three pounds of meat daily and only had two pounds of okum to pick, then go on board.

Marked said that the Captain was in the habit of getting drunk and firing of guns and rockets on board.

The chief officer, on being examined, stated that what the prisoner had just said was false. The second mate had fired off an old gun.

The Captain explained that there was a lot of old rockets on board which were let off on the evening of Christmas-day.

Captain Morland having come into Court stated that he had surveyed the *Clarendon* by order of the Superintendent of Marine and that he found her in every way perfectly seaworthy and fit for any voyage.

Marked again said that the leak had not been stopped.

Captain Morland said that the ship had been examined in regard to the leak mentioned by the prisoner, and that they were satisfied that she was well found in every respect.

His Worship then asked the prisoners individually whether they were willing to go on board, but they all refused when he sentenced the first four to four weeks imprisonment each with hard labour, and the prisoner Marked to twelve weeks in the County Jail, telling him that he was fortunate that he did not, for the future, get two or three pounds of meat a day.

The boy, Anderson, was then called in and asked if he would return to his duty. He refused to do so, and accordingly His Worship sent him to prison again for twelve weeks.

His Worship did not consider that he was empowered to do so.

AN OBSTINATE TAR.—A seaman, belonging to the ship *Caroline Coventry*, named James Mines, was brought up by his Captain charged with refusing to do duty on board the above vessel.

His Worship asked the prisoner why he refused to do duty.

Prisoner said I am not satisfied with the ship and this (refusing duty) is the only way I can get clear of her. I would rather go to prison than go on board.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the County Jail.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—A seaman, named John Cabbit, was convicted of having assaulted the chief officer of the ship to which he belonged, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Salam Ebrahim, was convicted of stealing a watch, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of his master, Mr. S. F. Williams.

His Worship sentenced him to receive 25 stripes with a rattan in a spot convenient to where the robbery was committed.

A NEW "DODGE."—Mr. Alfred Williams, assistant in the house of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., appeared before His Worship and laid an information to the following effect. In January last Kirparam Himutram's firm shipped on board the steamer *Arabia* through a broker, named Satram Hurree, four bales which he described in the bill of lading as sundries and invoiced as "Mull Mulls." A receipt was granted for the bales by the chief officer of the steamer. The *Arabia* arrived at Calcutta on the 4th February and on the 4th of May (three months after) the consignee instructed the Managing Agents of the Company, Messrs. Mackennon and Mackenzie, that he wished the two packages or bales to be surveyed, as they appeared slack, the other two having been previously delivered and nothing said as to their contents. A survey having been held upon the two packages which were lying in the godown, they were found to contain old coolie blankets, pieces of wrappers of bales, small quantities of cotton, small pieces of rosin and other rubbish. The applicant was of opinion that the fraud had been committed in Bombay as it was certified that the packages had no appearance of having been tampered with. He had reason to believe that they were shipped by Kirparama Himutram's firm in Bombay in the same condition as they were found when surveyed at Calcutta and with the intention of defrauding the Agents of the ship. He therefore prayed that the firm of Kirparam Himutram might be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered summonses to issue for the appearance of the parties concerned.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 13th June.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sattara before Mr. R. F. Mactier, Session Judge, Gazee Kome Limbaree, a Conbee laborer was charged with murder in having, on the 18th March last, in the district of Sattara, killed her own new-born illegitimate male infant. The case had been committed for trial by Azum Sadasheu Raghoonath, subordinate magistrate of the second class.

The High Court, on a review of the record and proceedings, declined to confirm the sentence of death, and sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 22.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

In re Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

IMMEDIATELY on the sitting of Court, the consideration of the case of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was resumed.

Mr. Hayllar, who appeared as representive of the Fort Press Company, said their ground of objection came under section 50 of the Insolvent Act, and was to the effect that the insolvent had made a false entry in his schedule. In the case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka the point had been discussed whether a false entry in the schedule was within the meaning of section 50, and it had been decided that it was. The objection here was first of all with regard to the amount of debt, for he set himself down as a debtor to the extent of £40,000, which was more than he owed them. He admitted himself to be indebted to them to the amount of Rs. 8,20,000, when in point of fact they claimed only Rs. 3,46,833, the balance of a judgment debt. They said the books of the insolvent showed that he contracted to purchase the premises of the Fort Press Company, which he admitted in his schedule to be in partnership with other persons; but Pestonjee did not give them any information with regard to the partnership, which amounted to a direct fraud on his creditors. The omission of that would form a distinct ground of opposition. In the general balance sheet Pestonjee stated that he paid Rs. 1,80,000 for the Fort Press building, and from his books it appeared this was paid in partnership with other persons; and they were very anxious to know who these persons were.

His Lordship—Is that your only objection, Mr. Hayllar?

Mr. Hayllar—It is, my Lord.

Mr. Pigot said he had one or two words to say as to the case of his learned friend. He submitted that a charge that a certain thing had been omitted did not amount to keeping false books or writings. He referred to the case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, and contended that the decision in that case only amounted to this, that it was not proved. The question in that case was whether the individual was a partner or not; but Sir Charles Sargent conceived the case was not so proved that there was no partnership as to enable him to make an order against the insolvent; so that the decision in that case brought them no further in this.

Mr. Hayllar said supposing the insolvent stated that he bought the property in order to get up a company; if he paid the money with partners, it was a dedcided fraud if this partnership was not disclosed in his schedule. These other partners might be perfectly solvent, and liable to bring in a large sum of money. It would be for his Lordship to say whether the insolvent had concealed the fact of this partnership, and if he did, whether he he did it with a fraudulent intention.

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, examined by Mr. Hayllar, deposed that he entered upon an agreement for the purchase of the property of the Fort Press Company, and paid down Rs. 1,80,000 as earnest money. In his books he said an entry, made in November, 1865, stating that he had bought the Fort Press property, in partnership with other persons, for 8 lakhs of rupees, for which he had paid as earnest money the sum of Rs. 1,60,000. He afterwards paid other. Rs. 20,000 as earnest money for the screws. He and Premchund Roychund had prepared a list of shareholders for the proposed company. In that list Premchund Roychund was entered for 30 shares; Candass Narsandass, 10 shares; Kessowjee Naik, Dhurumsey Poohjabhoy, 10 shares; Alladdin Hubibhoy, 15 shares: Munchajee Banerjee, 10 shares; Manockjee Cama, 8 shares; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, 8 shares; Roychund Deepchund, 10 shares; and himself, 10 shares—in all 146 shares. The company was to be formed with 200 shares, and the remaining 54 were to be allotted to other persons. There was no writing on the subject. Witness and Premchund first talked of the matter in October, and in about twenty days afterwards they made out the list. All these persons whose names were on the list agreed to take shares at that time, and on the faith of that agreement he paid this Rs. 1, 80,000. He himself supplied the money. None of those persons had repaid him any of the money except Alladdin, who gave him credit for Rs. 12,000. The Fort Press premises were never entered upon. He had not entered any of these persons as his debtors, and never sued them in any way to compromise the matter. There was only a verbal agreement. In the month of March 1865 some of them denied their liability, and the rest in May and June.

During his examination, Pestonjee throughout answered so indirectly as to draw a threat from the Judge that if he would not give more direct answers he should be severely fined.

Mr. Edward Astley, examined by Mr. Pigot, said he had been a director of the Fort Press Company, and a partner in the firm of Ewart, Latham and Co. The Press Company had passed a resolution at a meeting on 10th November 1865 with regard to the sale of the property to P. C. Shroff. Another resolution had been passed subsequently agreeing to a compromise with Pestonjee. The compromise was that the bargain would be cancelled were Pestonjee willing to forfeit his earnest money. But this resolution was afterward annulled.

Premchund Roychund, examined by Mr. Pigot, deposed that he had had communications with P. C. Shroff regarding the purchase of the Fort Press Company's property by a company they proposed to get up. He and Pestonjee had several conversations on the subject, and made out a list of persons likely to take shares. He agreed to take shares himself, but did not now remember how many. There was no agreement at this time about the shares; but it was settled that Pestonjee was to make the purchase for 8 lakhs, and then the amount of shares to be taken would be settled. Though the names were put on the list, witness had no communications with the parties. Was sure he never spoke to Candass, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, or his father about the shares; as to the rest he did not remember. An attempt was made to get up the company, but all, himself included, refused to take shares. Another attempt was made to get up a company in 1866 if they could get 100 shareholders, but only 66 could be got. They were to have made a compromise with Pestonjee under the new company. Witness said that if Pestonjee had completed the purchase of the property at 8 lakhs he would have considered himself liable, but as he had only paid the Rs. 1,80,000 he did not consider himself liable.

By Mr. Hayllar—Pestonjee took the most active part in getting up the company, and it was possible Pestonjee might have seen the persons whose names were on the list without his knowledge. Pestonjee and witness consulted together about purchasing the property, and witness agreed to the purchase. Did not recollect whether Pestonjee informed him that he had seen any of these persons. When Pastonjee had bought the property, he informed witness of the fact. The understanding was that the purchase money was to be paid up from the capital of the company; but witness did not know whether the persons were spoken to about paying up after the purchase of the property. About a month after the purchase these persons repudiated taking up the shares. Pestonjee should have got a written authority from these persons. That was not the usual way of doing, but he ought to have done so far his own protection. Most of the persons on the list knew that Pestonjee was going to purchase the property. All of them used to go to Pestonjee's office every day.

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was again called, and examined by Mr. Pigot, said the memorandum was drawn out about fifteen or twenty days before the sale. Premchund first suggested the speculation. Premchund was willing to buy the concern for himself, but finally recommended him to buy. There was no one else present when witness and Premchund put down the names on the list. Before they put down the names he had communication with Kessowjee Naik, Dhurumsey Poohjabhoy and Alladin. That would be about ten days before the names were put down. The persons whose names were on the list agreed to take shares, but no particular number. Witness produced applications from the partners of the firm of Ewart, Latham and Co. for shares in the proposed company. After the purchase he took no steps to have the company formed, but waited to complete the deed which had not yet been completed. In November he bought the screws from the Fort Press Company for two lakhs, for which he paid Rs. 20,000 as earnest money. When he spoke to Bomanjee, Cursetjee, and Muncherjee, they said the shares were not yet issued, and they would not like things to be in such a confused state. He then said he would keep the shares himself—in fact, he let them off. Alladin had paid him Rs. 12,000, his portion of the earnest money.

This finished the evidence regarding the Fort Press transaction.

His Lordship intimated that he would reserve his decision on the point raised under section 50 till afterwards, as he believed there were many different decisions on the point; and directed Mr. Pigot to go on with his case regarding the other reasons of objection.

Mr. Pigot then again examined the insolvent, who deposed that he had first commenced dealings with Ritchie, Steuart & Co. on 10th October 1864, the day on which he opened his firm. He used to get advances from them and afterwards give them bills. They sometimes sold those bills in the bazaar, and sometimes kept them. He very often gave them shipping documents upon those bills, sometimes immediately after, and sometimes not for a month. At the time he became insolvent in June 1865 he owed them about Rs. 60,000. He was very well acquainted with Mr. Michael Scott, one of the partners in the firm of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. Witness started business with 8 lakhs. When he left the firm of Manockjee and Bomanjee Cama & Co. he got about 3 lakhs as his share in the

MR. MILL'S SPEECH ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

(From the Daily News.)

On clause 4, of the Reform Bill, Mr. J. S. Mill, in moving the insertion of the word "person" in lieu of the word "man," said—I rise, sir, to propose an extension of the suffrage which can excite no party or class feeling in the house—which can give no umbrage to the keenest assertor of the claims either of property or of numbers; an extension which has not the faintest tendency to disturb, what we have heard so much about lately, the balance of political power; which cannot afflict the most timid alarmist by any revolutionary terrors, or offend the most jealous democrat as an infringement of popular rights, or a privilege granted to one class of society at the expense of another. There is nothing to distract our minds from the simple consideration whether there is any reasonable ground for excluding an entire half of the nation not only from actual admission, but from the very possibility of being admitted within the pale of citizenship, though they may fulfil every one of the conditions legally and constitutionally sufficient in all cases but theirs. This is under the laws of our country a solitary case. There is no other example of an exclusion which is absolute. If it were the law that no one should have a vote but the possessors of 5,000*l.* a year, the poorest man in the community might, and few and then would, attain to the privilege. But neither birth, nor merit, nor exertion, nor intellect, nor fortune, nor even that great disposer of human affairs, accident, can enable any woman to have her voice counted in those common concerns which touch her and hers as nearly as any other person in the nation. Now, sir, before going any further, permit me to say that prima facie case is already made out. It is not just to make distinctions in rights and privileges between one of her Majesty's subjects and another, unless for a positive reason. I do not mean that the suffrage, or any other political function, is an abstract right, or that to withhold it from any one, on sufficient grounds of expediency, is a personal wrong; it is an utter misunderstanding of the principle I maintain to confound this with it; my whole argument is one of expediency. But all expediencies are not on exactly the same level. There is a kind of expediency which is called justice; and justice, though it does not necessarily demand that we should bestow political rights on every one, does demand that we should not capriciously and without cause give those rights to one and withhold them from another. As was most justly said by my right hon. friend, the member for South Lancashire, in the most misunderstood and misrepresented speech that I ever remember, to lay a ground for the denial of the franchise to any one it is necessary to allege either personal unfitness or public danger. Can either of these be asserted in the present case? Can it be pretended that women who manage a property, or conduct a business, who pay rates and taxes, often to a large amount, and often from their own earnings, many of whom are responsible heads of families, and some of whom in the capacity of schoolmistresses teach much more than a great many of the male electors have ever learnt, are not capable of a function of which every male householder is capable? Or is it supposed that if they were allowed to vote they would revolutionise the state—subvert any of our valuable institutions, or that we should have worse laws, or be in any single respect worse governed, by means of their suffrages? (Hear, hear.) No one thinks anything of the kind, and it is not only the general principles of justice that are infringed, or at any rate set aside, by excluding women, merely as women, from the election of representatives. That exclusion is repugnant to the particular principles of the British constitution. It violates the oldest of our constitutional axioms—the principle dear to all reformers, and theoretically acknowledged by conservatives, that taxation and representation should be co extensive; that the taxes should be voted by those who pay them. Do not women pay taxes? Does not every woman who is sui juris pay exactly as much as a man who has the same electoral qualification? If having a stake in the country means anything, the owner of freehold or leasehold property has the same stake whether it is owned by a man or a woman. There is evidence in our constitutional records that women have voted in counties and in some boroughs at former, though certainly distant, periods of history. But the house will expect that I should not rest my case on general principles, either of justice or of the Constitution, but should produce what are called practical arguments. Now, I frankly admit that one very serious practical argument is entirely wanting in the case of women: they do not hold great meetings in Hyde-park—(laughter)—nor demonstrations at Islington. How far this omission may be considered to invalidate their claims I will not pretend to say. But other practical arguments, practical even in the most restricted sense of the term, are not wanting, and I am ready to state them if I may first be allowed to ask where are the practical objections? In general, the difficulty which people feel on this subject is not a practical objection; there is nothing practical in it; it is a mere feeling—a feeling of strangeness. The idea is so very new: at least they think so, though that is a mistake; it is a very old idea. Well, sir, strangeness is a thing which wears off. Some things were strange enough to many of us three months ago which are not at all so now; and many which are strange now will not be strange to the same person a few years hence, not to say a few months; and as for novelty, we live in a world of novelties. The despotism of custom is on the wane: we are not now content to know that things are, we ask whether they ought to be. And in this house I am bound to suppose that an appeal lies from custom to a higher tribunal, in which reason is judge. Now, the reasons which custom is in the habit of giving for itself on this subject are very brief: that, indeed, is one of my difficulties. It is not easy to refute an interjection. Interjections, however, are the only arguments among those we usually hear on this subject which it appears to me at all difficult to refute. The others chiefly consist of such aphorisms as these: politics are not women's business, and would make them neglect their proper duties. Women do not desire the suffrage, and would rather not have it. Women are sufficiently represented through their male relatives. Women have power enough already. I shall perhaps be thought to have done enough in the way of answering when I have answered all this: it may perhaps instigate any hon. gentleman who takes the trouble of replying to me to produce something more recondite. (Hear.) Politics, it is said, are not a woman's business. Well, sir, I am not aware that politics are a man's business either, unless he is one of the few who are paid for devoting their time to the public service, or is a member of this or of the other house. The great majority of male voters have their own business, which engrosses nearly the whole of their time; but I have never heard that the hours occupied in attending once in a few years at a polling booth, even if we throw in the time spent in reading newspapers and political treaties, has hitherto made them neglect their shops or their counting-houses. I have not heard that those who have votes are worse merchants, or worse lawyers, or worse physicians, or even worse clergymen than other people. One would think that the British constitution allowed no man to vote who was not able to give up the greater part of his time to politics; if that were the case we should have a very limited constituency. But let me ask, what is the meaning of political freedom? Is it not the control of those who do make a business of politics by those who do not? It is the very principle of constitutional liberty that men come from their looms and their forges to decide—and decide well—whether they are properly governed, and whom they will be governed by. And the nations who prize this privilege, and who exercise it fully, are invariably those who excel most in the common affairs of life. The occupations of most women are, and are likely to remain, principally domestic; but the idea that those occupations are incompatible with taking an interest in national affairs or in any of the great concerns of humanity, is as futile as the terror once sincerely entertained lest artisans should desert the workshop and the factory if they were taught to read. I know that there is an obscure feeling—a feeling which is assumed to express itself openly—that women have no right to care about anything but how they may be the most useful and devoted servants of some man. But as I am convinced that there is not one member of this house whose conscience accuses him of any such mean feeling, I may say that the claim to confiscate the whole existence of half the human species for the convenience of the other half seems to me, independently of its injustice, particularly silly. For who that has had ordinary experience of human life, and ordinary capacity for profiting by that experience, fancies that those do their own business best who understand nothing else? A man has lived to little purpose who has not learnt that without general mental cultivation no particular work that requires understanding can be done in the best manner. It requires brains to use practical experience and brains, even without practical experience, to fuel and influence any amount of practical experience with any advantage. But perhaps it is thought that the special occupations of women are more simple than men's occupations are to any thing of public affairs. Perhaps it is supposed that those who are peculiarly charged with the moral education of the next generation [illegible] have anything to do with it. The man she influences, and perhaps misleads, is alone responsible: her power is like the backstairs influence of a favourite: the poor creature is nobody, and all is referred to the man's superior wisdom, and as of course he will not give way to her if he ought not, she may work upon him through all his strongest feelings without incurring any responsibility. Sir, I demand that all who exercise power should have the burden laid upon them of knowing something about things they have power over. With the admitted right to a voice would come a sense of the corresponding duty. A woman is not generally inferior in tenderness of conscience to a man: make her a moral agent in matters of public conduct. Show that you require from her a political conscience, and when she has learnt to understand the transcendent importance of these things, she will see why it is wrong to sacrifice political convictions for personal interest and vanity; she will understand that political honesty is not a foolish personal crotchet, which a man is bound for the sake of his family to give up, but a serious duty, and the men whom she can influence will be better men in all public relations, and not, as they often are at present, worse men by the whole effect of her influence. (Hear, hear.) But, at all events, it will be said—women, as women, do not suffer any parctical inconvenience by not being represented. The interests of all women are safe in the hands of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, whose interest is the same with theirs, and who, besides knowing better than they do what is good for them, care a good deal more for them than they care for themselves. Sir, this is exactly what has been said of all other unrepresented classes. The operatives, for instance—are they not all virtually represented through their employers? Are not the interest of the employers, and that of the employed, when properly understood, the same? To insinuate the contrary, is it not the horrible crime of setting class against class? Is not the farmer interested along with his labourer in the prosperity of agriculture? Has not the cotton manufacturer as great an interest in the high price of calicoes as his workmen? Is not the employer interested as well as his men in the repeal of taxes? Have not employer and employed a common interest against outsiders, just as man and wife have against all outside the family? And are not all employers kind, benevolent, charitable men, who love their workpeople, and always know and do what is most for their good? Every one of these assertions is exactly as true as the parallel assertion respecting men and women. Sir, we are not living in Arcadia, but as we were lately reminded, in fierce Romuli: and in that region workmen need other protection than that of their masters, and women than that of their men. I should like to see a return laid before the house of the number of women who are annually beaten to death, kicked to death, or trodden to death by their male protectors. (Hear, hear.) I desire by this document to contain, in an opposite column, a return of the sentences passed in those cases in which the dastardly criminal did not get off altogether; and in a third column a comparative view of the amount of property the unlawful taking of which had in the same sessions or assizes by the same judge been thought worthy of the same degree of punishment. (Cheers.) We should thus obtain an arithmetical estimate of the value set by a male legislature male and tribunals upon the murder of a woman by habitual torture often prolonged for years, which, if there be any shame in us, would make us hang our heads. (Cheers.) Sir, before it is contended that women do not suffer in their interests, specially as women, by not being represented, it must be considered whether women, as women, have no grievances; whether the law, and those practices which law can reach, treat women in every respect as favourably as men. Well, Sir, is that the case? As to education for example. We continually hear it said that the education of mothers is the most important part of the education of the country, because they educate men. Is as much importance really attached to it? Are there many fathers who care as much, or are willing to expend as much, for the good education of their daughters as of their sons? Where are the universities, where the public schools, where the schools of any high description for them? (Hear.) If it is said that girls are best educated at home, where are the training schools for governesses? What has become of the endowments which the bounty of our forefathers established for the instruction, not of boys alone, but of boys and girls indiscriminately? I am informed by one of the highest authorities on the subject that in the majority of the deeds of endowment the provision was for education generally, and not specially for boys. One great endowment—Christ's Hospital—was designed expressly for both: that establishment maintains and educates 1,100 boys, and exactly 26 girls. Then, when they have attained womanhood, how does it fare with that through sprung from the educated classes, have not inherited a provision, and not having obtained one by marriage, or disdaining to marry merely for a provision, depend on their exertions for support? Hardly any decent educated occupation save one is open to them. They are either governesses, or nothing. A fact has quite recently occured which is worth commemorating. A young lady, Miss Garrett, from no pressure of necessity, but from an honourable desire to find scope for her activity in alleviating the sufferings of her fellow creatures, applied herself to the study of medicine. Having duly qualified herself, she, with an energy and perseverance which cannot be too highly praised, knocked successively at every one of the doors through which in this country a student can pass into medical practice. Having found every other door fast shut, she at last discovered one which had been accidentally left ajar; the Society of Apothecaries, it appears, had forgotten to shut out those who they never thought would attempt to come in; and through that narrow entry this young lady obtained admission into the medical profession. But so objectionable did it appear to this learned body that women should be permitted to be the medical attendants even of women, that the narrow window which Miss Garrett found open has been closed after her, and no second Miss Garrett is to be suffered to pass through it. (Cheers.) Sir, this is instar omnium. As soon as ever women become capable of successfully competing with men in any career, if it be lucrative and honourable, it is closed to them. A short time ago women could be associates of the Royal Academy; but they were so distinguishing themselves, they were taking so honourable a rank in their art, that this privilege too has been taken from them. That is the kind of care taken of women by the men who so faithfully represent them. (Cheers.) That is our treatment of unmarried women, and now about the married. They, it may be said, are not directly concerned in the amendment which I have moved; but it concerns many who have been married, as well as others who will be so. By the common law of England everything that a woman has belongs absolutely to her husband. He may tear it all away from her, may spend the last penny of it in debauchery leaving her to maintain by her labour both herself and her children, and if by heroic exertion she earns enough to put by anything for their future support, unless she is judicially separated from him he can pounce upon her savings and leave her penniless; and such cases are of very common occurence. If we were besotted enough to think such things right, there would be more excuse for us. But we know better. Other classes have found a way of exempting their own daughters from this iniquitous state of the law. By the contrivance of marriage settlements they can make in each case a private law for themselves, and they always do. Why do we not provide that justice for the daughters of the poor which we take good care shall be done to our own daughters? Why is not what is done in every particular case that we personally care for made the general law of the land, that a poor man's child, whose parents could not afford the expense of a settlement, may be able to retain any little property which may devolve on her, and may have a voice in the disposal of her own earnings, often the best and only reliable part of the sustenance of the family? (Hear.) I am sometimes asked what practical grievance I propose to remedy by enabling women to vote. I propose, for one thing, to remedy this. I give these few instances to prove that women are not the petted favourites of society which some people seem to imagine; that they have not that abundance, that superfluity of influence which is ascribed to them, and are not sufficiently represented by the representation of those who have never cared to do in their behalf so obvious an act of justice. Sir, grievances of less magnitude than the law of the property of married women, when affecting persons and classes less inured to passive endurance, have provoked revolutions. We ought not to take advantage of the security which we feel against any such danger in the present case to refuse to a limited class of women that small amount of participation in the enactment and improvement of our laws which this motion solicits for them, and which would enable the general feelings of women to be heard in this house through a few male representatives. We ought not to deny to them what we are going to accord to everybody else, a right to be consulted; the common chance of placing in the great council of the nation a few organs of their sentiments; of having, what every petty trade or profession has, a few members of the legislature with a special call to stand up for their interests, and direct attention to the mode in which those interests are affected by the law, or by any changes in it. No more is asked by this motion; and when the time comes, as it is certain to come, when this will be conceded, I feel the firmest conviction that you will never repent of the concession, sir, that the word "man" be omitted and the word "person" inserted in its stead. (Cheers.)

BANKS.

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No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remited home by the Bank, no charge

On Gold during the Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 4 m's' sight above £50 each. 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 10½d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Galle, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 "
3 do. ... ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted to Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 92,59,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SHUM A. ARCAR, Esq. of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BAROO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HERRALALL SEAL, Zeminder.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th June 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each,—Paid up Capital £825,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq. General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight .. ..at 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
3 do. .. ..at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. .. ..at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 do. .. ..at 1s. 10½d. "
On demand .. ..at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 10½d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10½d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed and what ponderous volumes written upon this plague of every household, which is certainly and safely dispersed by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine, without fear of relapse! It acts directly on the stomach, liver, and bowels; more indirectly, though not less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels and glands, and so commands order throughout the entire system; that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia can now no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's excellent Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10⅞d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } ..... } 1s. 10½d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ..... 1s 10½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarte, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... " 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ..... " 15 do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.

One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases.
Madeira, Port, Sauternes, Apply

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Portin 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " pts. 14 "
Old " Tom Rs. 20 "
Brandy 1 " " 32 "
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 24.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Medoc ..... Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do. ..... "	13	0 qts.
CHAMPAGNE.	Chateau Beltasse	20	
	Moet & Chandon's ..... "	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche "	38	
COGNAC	1st quality ..... "	35	
	2nd do. ..... "	25	
	3rd do. ..... "	18	

From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR..... "	33	qts.
	Imperial IM ..... "	17	8 pts.
	Do. ..... "	35	qts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P. "	18	8 pts.
		40	qts.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

		Per doz.	Rs.
Do.	Do.		90
Do.	" a Crown ...		40
Do.	" Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		30
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			21
Do.	do.		40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...			36
Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown Pints.....		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown.....			
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....			40
Sherry Pale, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			32
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			32
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Red Seal			00
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33
Claret Light Capsule.....			15
Do. do. Pints...			8
Do. Yellow Seal			33
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....			34
Do. Brand a Crown.....			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			36
Do. Pints.....			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			42
Maraschino			48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.